

## TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

As Long as Farmers Can't Control the Market It Pays to Cater to Popular Taste.

The merchant lays in such stock as he knows his customers will buy. The grocer makes his stock as attractive as possible, and he knows what class of customers he may expect when he locates in any particular locality. In fact, I do not know of any other class of people who offer goods on the market without knowing what the market is, except the farmer, or more strictly speaking, the farmer's wife. I have just been having a little experience, and you know it is experience that teaches.

A friend up in New England spent all her spare time last summer raising geese, and a big, fine flock she had when it came time to market them. We were all there when killing day came. The geese were killed in the old way, by cutting off the heads. They were then brought in, dipped into a boiler of hot water, then rolled in a piece of carpeting to steam, and by the time they were cool we picked. This process makes picking very easy, and does not injure the skin. These people pick feathers and down all into one basket, and offer it at the price of feathers.

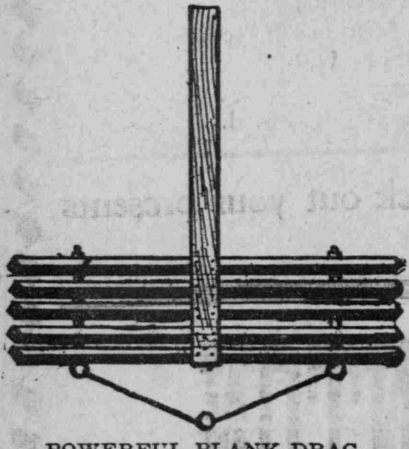
I had bought down pillows in the cities, and of course recognized the value of the down; so we instituted a second picking. The feathers can be taken off first and put in a basket by themselves, then the down picked separately. It is really the easier way to do the picking. The down thus saved sells at a much higher price than the selling price of feathers. These geese were all dipped in a thin solution of starch water, which gives the skin a very nice appearance, and were then shipped to one of our large cities. But here is the point. In that particular market customers prefer fowls with the heads on. And here was a boxful, over 300 pounds, all dressed alike, all dressed as the market does not want them dressed, and shipped at—well, at "any old time," just when it happened to be convenient to kill them.

These people, after putting a whole summer's work into goose raising, did not take a paper in which they could read market quotations; did not look for a market quotation to know where to ship their geese, and did not stop to inquire how best to prepare their shipment for the market. What would become of a commission merchant if he were to do business so regardless of the market? He would have to give up business in short order. And I hate to see the farmer or his wife lose the full benefit of a year's work in this way. Farmers do not watch the "market reports" page of their paper closely enough.—Maude Meredith, in Country Gentleman.

## STRONG PLANK DRAG.

This Implement Does Effectual Work in Leveling and Putting the Ground in Order.

The drag consists of four four by four scantlings fastened together with rods, with small blocks two inches thick between scantling, with rings on the ends of the rods, hitched to by



POWERFUL PLANK DRAG.

means of rods and ring or a chain and ring. The drag is for the purpose of lifting the drag to free it from rubbish or stone. This drag carries fine dirt along between the scantlings, which fills up all low places and levels the ground. A drag of this description, eight feet long, is a good load for a team of horses, without a harrow attached behind. If more weight is wanted the man can ride the drag. It does effectual work in leveling and putting the ground in order.—Ohio Farmer.

## Fat Mutton for Export.

An exchange reports Mr. J. E. Wing, of Ohio, as of the opinion that fat mutton will be in demand for export. "Sheep and lamb feeding is a good game to stick to, provided the feeder raises his own feed. We raise lots of alfalfa and feed in conjunction with ear corn. Never shell the corn. At least that is our experience, and it has been a profitable one. The thin lambs are the ones to buy. The feeder gets the growth with them and will make money by not finishing them too much. Send them to market on the light side, if anything, is my policy. When buying feeding lambs, be sure to pick those with open, loose fleeces. They do better in the feed lot than close-fleeced stock."

## The Destruction of Weeds.

With the approach of spring the perennial problem of destroying weeds on walks, drives, tennis courts and similar places presents itself. About the best method that has been devised is to kill them with some effective solution having either an arsenic, sulphuric acid, carbolic acid or sal-soda base. Any one of these is effective, though the arsenic mixtures, some of which are offered as commercial proprietary solutions, are the most persistent in their effects. For killing weeds in lawns, where it is desired to grow useful plants as promptly as possible after the treatment, crude carbolic acid is said to be most desirable, as it does not permanently poison the soil.

## MAINE'S POTATO FARMERS.

Presque Isle Remarkable for Its Yield of Tubers—Clover the Alternate Crop Raised.

The regulation farm lot in Maine is 160 acres, but the ease with which large areas of smooth land can be cultivated by means of modern, improved machinery tends to a habit of expansion, says the National Magazine. Within reasonable limits, the bigger the farm the more economically and profitably it can be operated. Hence we find in Presque Isle the average acreage approximating 200, and a large percentage of farms ranging from this figure to 400 and even 500 acres. Potatoes, Aroostook's staple, are found here in fields ranging from 20 to 100 acres, often yielding over 100 barrels to the acre, and since he has caught on to the knack of rotating clover with potatoes, the Presque Isle farmer is able to alternate great fields between hay and potatoes, so as to raise and sell an immense volume of both staples, and at the same time actually to increase the strength and fertility of his farm. For the past three years it is a very unpretentious Presque Isle farm that has not yielding profits totaling \$3,000, while many have run as high as \$10,000 and \$12,000. Making all due allowance for operating expenses, there is a margin left that has made these farms a veritable gold mine; and it is no wonder that, after providing himself and family with ample comforts, and such luxuries as are indicated by pianos, elegant furniture, rubber-tired carriages, fine driving horses, etc., these farmers still have good, fat bank accounts to their credit.

## TWO MILES A MINUTE.

Several American Railroads Have Made That Remarkable Record—Mental Strain on Engineers.

The fact that a speed of 106.8 miles an hour has been reached on the Zossen experimental road in Germany is interesting, but the engineers in charge are in error if they think that this is the highest speed ever attained, says the New York World. More than 20 years ago a steam engine and car attached, both of light construction, were driven at over 100 miles an hour on a single rail "saddle-back" road built by Capt. J. V. Meigs at Boston. Ten years ago the Empire State express ran a mile at the rate of 112.5 miles an hour. Two years ago a train on the Plant system in Florida ran five miles in two minutes and 30 seconds, equivalent to 120 miles an hour.

Some experts think that while there is no mechanical difficulty in the way of running trains at the rate of 100 miles an hour or more, no engineer will be able to stand the strain of such a speed without a nervous breakdown. But with a thoroughly protected track, free from grade crossings, with nothing to disturb the mind, and with vibrations reduced to a minimum, it may be found that a train can be run at two miles a minute with less mental tension than is caused by half that speed to-day—when a speck on the track a mile away may develop within 60 seconds into a wagonload of people.

## IN TORNADO FORMATION.

Hawks Rotated in Funnel Shape to Protect Weak Members—Perhaps Caught in Storm.

A curious spectacle was witnessed here one afternoon recently, according to a St. John (N. B.) dispatch to the New York Sun. Promenaders in the park heard shrieking overhead, and, looking up, found a great funnel-shaped cloud of hawks overshadowing them. There were several hundred of the birds, and all were sailing around some imaginary center in circling layers one above the other. The lowest stratum was only about 150 feet from the ground, the topmost as far away as the eye could reach.

Independently of their centrifugal motion, the birds were going evidently by force of the wind, in a northeasterly direction, which promised soon to take them out over the Atlantic. They appeared to be moving by some concerted agreement, sweeping about with the greatest ease, occasionally giving utterance to the only cry of which they are capable. One surmise of the curious formation was that a flock of migrating hawks had found itself in the heart of a storm, and had been rolled up by the wind, which rotated in the form of a tornado; or possibly it was for the protection of the weaker members of the flock that they elected to travel to another country in this curious fashion.

## Automobile Dust Trials.

One of the features of the reliability trials by the London Automobile club at the Crystal Palace was a dust "trial." At three points in the banked-up circular cycle track half the roadway was covered with an inch layer of flourmill sweepings. One automobile acted as pilot to the competing car, in order that the speed, which was approximately 30 miles an hour, might be gauged, and as the competing car flew through the flour two cameras recorded the cloud of "dust." The lesson taught by the dust trials was that the lower and more cumbersome the gear and boxes under the body of the car the greater is the dust raised.

## Palace Cars.

Palace and sleeping cars go back only to the close of the civil war, the air-brake to 1863, and vestibuled trains to 1886.

## Phonograph That Shouts.

A phonograph that shouts so loudly that every word can be heard at a distance of ten miles has been tested at Brighton.

## NEW WAY TO CUT TREES.

Electrically Heated Platinum Wire Does Work of Saw in Much Less Time.

It is reported in the German press that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way; no sawdust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process.

Some day, says the New York Tribune, this system will doubtless find a trial in the United States. Of course, it is necessary to provide a source of electricity, and unless the latter is cheap the operation just described would not be economical. However, nearly all districts in which timber is cut are provided with streams, and these can often be utilized for power. Only a small head would be necessary for this purpose. America has been so enterprising in the application of electricity to industry that it is wonderful that another country should have had a chance to anticipate it in any manner. The consular report, in which the news is conveyed, supplies no details, however, and it is impossible to say how extensively the plan has been adopted.

## A WONDER OF ELECTRICITY.

Wet Commuter Finds a New Use for Incandescent Bulbs and Is Made Happy.

"I was caught in the deluge the other day, and in spite of raincoat and umbrella arrived at my office thoroughly soaked from my knees down," said a sad-eyed suburbanite who was recounting the joys of country life, to the New York Sun reporter. "I knew that to sit at my desk all day with wet feet and legs meant a severe cold or worse, and I was in a wretched state."

"I sat with the cold, wet things making me more and more miserable, when suddenly I had an idea. In my office are a number of swinging incandescent lights suspended by the wires only. Loosening the surplus wire to give the lights more play and removing the light shades, I turned on the current and, resting my legs on a chair, pushed a light up each leg of my trousers to a point between the knee and ankle."

"The heat from the lights was just the right quantity, and in about half a minute my legs began to feel a warm glow that was delightful, and the steam rose in miniature clouds."

"In half an hour both legs of my trousers were thoroughly dry. Then I pulled my wet socks over the bulbs, and they were dry in no time. The job was finished by putting the lights in my shoes, and I had dry shoes in a little over an hour."

## HOUSEKEEPING SYNDICATE.

Thirteen Families in New York State Try Cooperative Boarding to Solve Servant Problem.

In the enterprising town of Holly, Orleans county, N. Y., a new movement has been started, with the object of solving the servant girl problem, says the Buffalo Commercial.

Thirteen families, comprising 29 persons of the best social and business standing, have formed a cooperative boarding association, all members to bear an equal share of the expenses.

Gradually the various objections were overcome, and the members are not only well satisfied with the progress made, but think that in a short time a noticeable decrease in their living expenses will be evident.

Upon joining the association, members contributed \$5 to create a fund with which to equip the kitchen. With this money two ranges and dishes of every description have been purchased; also other articles necessary to the culinary department. In the dining-room each family furnishes the table linen, dishes and other articles for its own use.

All expenses for provisions and the services of the cooks and waitresses are then borne pro rata by the members. There will be considerable curiosity to know whether the experiment can be made a permanent success.

## "Corn" in Different Countries.

In the United States when one speaks of "corn" maize is always meant. In England "corn" is applied to all cereals, especially wheat. In Scotland "corn" means oats. Germans use the word in the same sense as the English. Carlyle, being a Scotchman, in writing of Frederick the Great allows himself to refer, frequently to Frederick's "meal carts," when, strictly speaking, he should have said "grain carts." What the bread of Frederick's soldiers was made of was wheat and rye, not "corn" in the restricted Scotch sense. In Scotland a "corn field" is only a field of oats. Jamieson remarks that the term "corn" in northern Europe is used to denote that species of the grain most in use in any particular region. Hence in Sweden and Iceland the term denotes barley.

## Voluminous Letter Writer.

Few people, the London Athenaeum thinks, can have beaten Goethe as a correspondent. The Weimar edition of his works will include, according to recent computation, some 48 volumes, containing about 13,000 letters.

## Old Times Recalled.

Janesville authorities have officially decided that young people may make love on the schoolhouse steps. Perhaps the older men look back and consider that branch the most delightful part of their education.

## Wanted.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower, for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Trouble that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constipation, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact any trouble connected with the stomach or liver? This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. W. T. Brooks.

G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.

## Caution!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1863 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Brooker's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents.—W. T. Brooks.

LOST.—Boy's blue overcoat on Lees burg or Paris pike. Any information will be thankfully received. SHERMAN STIVERS.

## Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared to cure Piles and DOES IT in short order. Easy to apply, every box guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00. All druggists or by mail.

WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Cleveland, O. Sold by W. T. Brooks. (May-1yr)

## ORIENTAL PALACE.

UPPER STREET, NEXT TO WATSON'S DRY GOODS STORE, Lexington, Ky.

Oriental Goods, Japanese, Turkish and Chinese. The most appropriate Christmas presents you can make.

A. SALEM MUSSELMAN.

(1-dec-4t-eot-pd)

## Norton's,

LIMESTONE & CHURCH STREETS, Lexington, Ky.

Toys, Perfumes and Holiday Goods. A special line of Rubber Goods and Drug Sundries. (1-dec-4t-eot-pd)

First Class in Equipment and Services.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## Bourbon Steam Laundry.

J. M. Norton, Prop.

Office Opposite Post-Office.

Telephone 4.

J. P. HOWELL.

ROBT. L. STIPP.

## HOWELL &amp; STIPP, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

Main St., Between Seventh and Eighth.

## PARIS, KENTUCKY.

Horses Boarded

Both 'Phone No. 43.

by the Day, Week or Month.

Polite and Attentive Ser

## FORDHAM HOTEL

Paris, - - - Kentucky.

Always stop at the Fordham Hotel. The only centrally located Hotel in the city. Everything up-to-date.

## BAR WITH BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Old VanHook, Old Barton, Old Limestone, Old Elkhorn, Old Edgewater, Old Louisville Club, Old Tarr. Only Bar in the city that handles "Canadian Malt Whisky."

The Celebrated Wiedeman Beer and Shamrock.

## D. D. Connors and N. D. Connors, Props.

J. P. Mahar, Clerk.